

## TODAY IS 'AMERICA'S DAY;' UNION JACK AND OLD GLORY FLY TOGETHER IN LONDON! *Alliance With U. S. Is War's Turning Point, Bonar Law Tells British Parliament!*

### RECORD OF FRENCH IN GREAT CONTEST IS 14,000 CAPTIVES

In Fierce Storm, Rush All  
First Line Over 15  
Kilometer Front

### AUBERIVE TAKEN

Add 2,500 Prisoners, Beat-  
ing Off Attack On  
Mont Comillet

### HAIG'S BIG HAUL

Holds 227 German Guns;  
Regains Footing In Lagni-  
court; Captures Tower

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 18.—The official com-  
munique issued yesterday evening  
reported: We extended our action  
east of Rheims and attacked the  
German lines between Prunay and  
the St. Hilaire to St. Souplet road.  
Notwithstanding violent squalls of  
rain and snow, our men advanced  
with irresistible ardor and carried  
the whole of the first German position  
on a front of fifteen kilometers, despite  
the enemy's resistance.

Our men, pushing beyond the position  
south of Movonvillers, brilliantly  
conquered for an extent of eleven  
kilometers a line which had been  
strongly organized by the enemy on  
the heights from Mont Cornillet to  
east of Vandivincourt. Further east,  
a spirited action resulted in our men  
capturing the village of Auberville and  
the powerfully fortified salient formed  
by the German line around the  
village, on a front of three kilometers.  
Counter-attacks made by the  
enemy against Mont Cornillet were  
shattered. We took over 2,500 prisoners  
hereabouts.

### Smash German Defences

Between Soissons and Rheims, we  
resumed our destructive fire on the  
German organisations and destroyed  
works where small parties of the  
enemy were still resisting. In the  
afternoon, we repulsed a strong  
counter-attack in the region of  
Hurtelise Farm by our fire and with  
the bayonet. A violent attempt in  
the sector of Courcy, which is oc-  
cupied by the Russians, also failed.

During the battle on the 16th, be-  
tween Soissons and Rheims, our  
forces broke up very important Ger-  
man forces, who, expecting an attack,  
had brought up nineteen divisions.  
Prisoners state that orders were  
given to hold out at any cost on the  
first position, which had been de-  
epened.

The enemy suffered heavy losses  
in the battle and also in the preced-  
ing days, on the eve of our attack.  
An enemy division was engaged dur-  
ing relief in the sector of a neighbor-  
ing division and lost a large part of  
its effectives through the violence  
of our artillery fire.

The number of unwounded prison-  
ers taken between Soissons and  
Rheims now totals 11,000.  
Capture Chavonne and Chivy

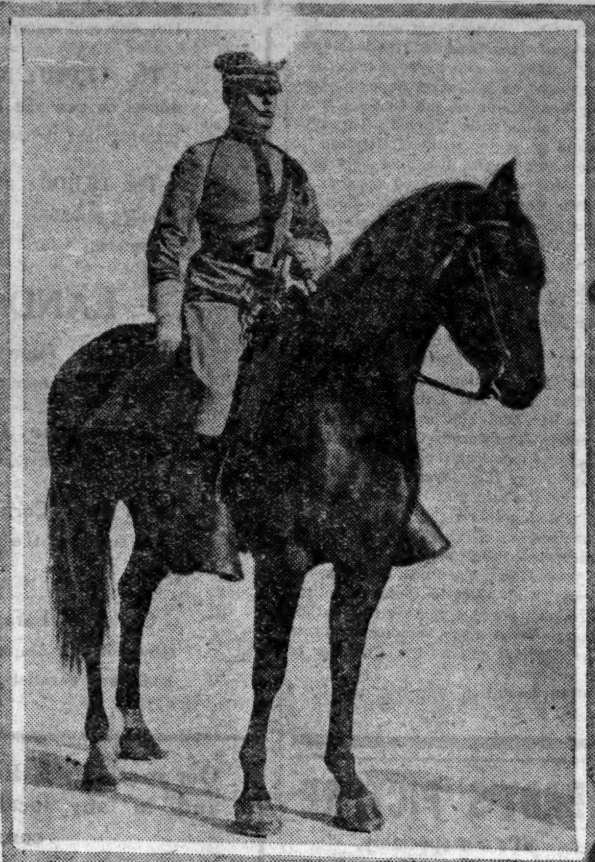
The communique this afternoon  
reported: In the region south of St.  
Quentin, there has been very great  
mutual artillery activity. South of  
the Oise and east of Lower Coucy  
Forest, there have been numerous  
patrol engagements.

Between Soissons and Auberville,  
during the night, we carried out  
operations of detail, which secured us  
considerable advantages. To the west  
of Auberville, a brilliant action gave  
us the village of Chavonne and com-  
plete possession of Chivy.

North-east of these places, we  
carried the whole ground as far as  
the approaches of Braye-en-Laonnais,  
into which our patrols penetrated,  
taking 250 prisoners. In the sector  
of Ville-aux-Bois, which we captured,  
we have taken several fortified works

(Continued on Page 2)

### Culver Black Horse Trooper



The Black Horse Troop of the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., acted as guard of honor to Vice-President Marshall at the inaugu-  
ration ceremonies at Washington on March 5. This picture shows a type  
of the Culver Black Horse trooper. The Culver cadets are considered by  
military men second only to the boys of West Point in appearance and  
efficiency, and hundreds of them undoubtedly will get commissions in the  
new American Army.

### Brazil Germans Fire Upon Pro-Ally Crowd

People Retaliate By Wrecking  
Houses; Riots Spreading;  
Call Out Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, April 18.—A crowd  
at Porto Alegre, in the province of  
Rio Grande do Sul, attacked and  
damaged 270 German houses and set  
fire to the German Club, a German  
hotel and a large store. The police  
were powerless. The fire spread to  
the houses of Brazilians.

The riot was provoked by the  
Germans in the hotel firing a fusilade  
at a passing tram-car, whose occu-  
pants were cheering the Allies. The  
mob entered the house of one German  
and found a coining plant on the  
premises. The occupier was arrested.

The whole garrison of the province  
has been called out, to prevent the  
spread of the disorders.

The anti-German rioting appears  
to be spreading. It has now reached  
Rio Clara, in the State of Sao Paulo.  
The Germans in the State of Parana  
are becoming alarmed and are flock-  
ing to Santa Catarina, which is a  
German stronghold.

### VON BISSING DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 18.—A message  
from Brussels states that General  
Baron von Bissing, Governor-General  
of Belgium, is dead.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru, Apr. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Mar. Apr. 24  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Mar. Apr. 26  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusai Mar. Apr. 28  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 21  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 1  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5

### American Destroyer Had Narrow Escape

U-Boat's Torpedo Only Missed  
By 30 Yards; Germans Map  
Out Prohibited Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 17.—The Navy  
Department announces that a de-  
stroyer sighted a submarine, running  
submerged. The latter fired a torpedo,  
which missed the destroyer by thirty  
yards and then disappeared.

This is Germany's first recognition  
that a state of war exists, though it  
was reported last week that Germany  
was about to declare as a prohibited  
area Boston, New York, Charleston,  
Savannah, the Delaware Capes and  
Chesapeake Bay.

### Braila and Focsany Burned by Germans

Rumanian Army Leaders Hope-  
ful It Means Early Evacua-  
tion of Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 18.—It is reported  
from Jassy that the Germans have  
burned the towns of Braila and  
Focsany. The Rumanian military  
authorities consider this to be  
symptomatic of an early German  
withdrawal.

### U.S. SENATE APPROVES G.\$7,000,000,000 BILL

Passes Unanimously But Not  
To Be Signed Before Joint  
Conference Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 17.—The Senate  
has passed unanimously the Gold  
\$7,000,000,000 Revenue Bill, including  
amendments which necessitate a con-  
ference of the two Houses before the  
President can sign the Bill.

### The Weather

Strong winds or a gale. The  
maximum temperature recorded yes-  
terday was 78.8 and the minimum  
48.9; the figures for the corresponding  
day last year being respectively 86.3  
and 63.0.

### HUNGRY AND WAR TIRED, 125,000 QUIT WORK IN GERMANY

Demand More Bread, Polit-  
ical Reforms, But 'Es-  
pecially Peace'

### VIENNA UPSET TOO

Ministers Resign, Apprehen-  
sive Russia's Example  
Will Be Followed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—It is apparent,  
from various indications in the  
German papers, that the peace move-  
ment is being followed in Germany  
with very close interest and the  
comings and goings in Scandinavian  
cities of Socialists from different coun-  
tries demonstrate that, despite the  
German affectation of indifference,  
Germany and Austria are equally  
anxious to establish a bridge for com-  
municating with the pacifists in  
Russia.

The latest suggestion from German  
publicists is that the Germans must  
not arouse the suspicions of the  
Russians by over-eagerness, but must  
leave them time to reflect, where their  
real interests lie, namely, in friend-  
ship with their neighbor, Germany.

For some days past, news has been  
arriving of grave industrial discontent  
in Germany. A great strike of metal  
and wood-workers and men engaged  
in the transportation of goods broke  
out during the week-end in Berlin,  
being the first serious labor trouble  
since the strike of munition-makers  
after the conviction of Dr. Liebknecht,  
the Socialist deputy. Well over  
100,000 men have gone out on strike,  
which is due apparently to the reduc-  
tion of the bread ration.

Munition-Makers Strike  
No disturbances have broken out.  
The men either did not appear at their  
work at all or left after breakfast.  
Some munition-makers also struck.

The papers gloss over the matter,  
declaring that work in some of the  
large munition factories was carried  
on by almost all the hands.

There have been street gatherings  
and processions through the streets  
and leaflets advocating peace have  
been distributed. A procession of  
strikers in Greater Berlin endeavored  
to penetrate into part of the city, but  
found their access barred by the police,  
though some bodies succeeded in  
entering the interior of the city.

The trade union leaders are doing  
their utmost to pacify the men and  
harangue them, describing the  
negotiations with the Government on  
the food question. As a result, the  
movement has been kept within  
bounds in Berlin, but is probably more  
serious at other labor centers, such as  
Chemnitz, from which no reports have  
been received.

### 125,000 Leave Work

It is significant that a telegram was  
allowed to leave Germany, this even-  
ing, stating that, in the great majority  
of the works which were idle yester-  
day, work was resumed today. To-  
night, the German wireless service  
airly remarks that only 125,000 men  
struck work.

The situation has not been rendered  
easier by the statement issued by the  
German Agricultural Society that the  
severe winter and protracted frosts  
have considerably damaged the winter  
wheat and farmers are urged to sow  
all the summer wheat possible,  
especially as barley is very scarce.

### Reventlow for Conquest

Amsterdam, April 18.—The German  
newspaper Vorwaerts declares that  
the Berlin strikers who have resumed  
work want more bread, political re-  
forms and especially peace and urges  
the Government to act accordingly.

Count Reventlow, writing in the  
Tageszeitung, warns the Kaiser to  
pay no heed to the appeals appearing  
in many German newspapers to  
renounce all ideas of territorial ex-  
(Continued on Page 2)

### This Torpedo Tells Friends From Foes



Montraville M. Woods, of Boston, has just invented a torpedo which  
he claims can distinguish friend from foe. The new engine of death,  
which is shown in the picture, possesses, according to its inventor,  
faculties almost human. The whole makeup of the torpedo hinges upon  
the microphone or detectaphone. This is how the inventor says the  
torpedo would work in the event of an attack by hostile warships upon  
an American port:

The microphones in the torpedo are all set. When the sound of the  
oncoming vessels is picked up by the microphones they are telegraphed  
to the mechanical brain of the torpedo. The brain, upon receipt of the  
message, closes a circuit which releases the anchor pin and at the same  
time starts the propeller working. Away speeds the torpedo at a rate  
of forty miles an hour straight toward the source of the sounds to  
which it has been tuned.

### Dr. Chen and Vice-Minister Dismissed And Ordered To Trial on Bribery Charges

Yin Ju-li in Hiding; Merchants Allege Treasury Chief  
Attempted Coercion to Pay for Shares

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 19.—A mandate dis-  
misses the Minister of Finance, Dr.  
Chen Chin-tao and the Vice-Min-  
ister, Yin Ju-li and orders them to be  
handed over to the Judicial Court to  
be dealt with. The mandate says  
that Dr. Chen Chin-tao reports ver-  
bally that the Vice-Minister has been  
guilty of making overtures on behalf  
of other persons in connection with  
the establishment of the cash melt-  
ing company.

Tsai Ju-chow and other mer-  
chants, in a petition, said that Dr. Chen  
Chin-tao, some time ago, ordered  
them to advance him a sum of  
money, in order to pay for his shares  
and used coercion in an effort to ob-  
tain a written statement testifying  
to his innocence.

Hsia Shou-kang and Chang Chih-  
tun were appointed to investigate the  
matter and their report has now  
been received. As the case involves  
financial dishonesty, Chen Chin-tao  
and Yin Ju-li are removed from their  
posts and handed over to the Judi-  
cial Court, to be dealt with in ac-  
cordance with the law.

Yu Hsi-cheng, Councillor of the  
Ministry of Finance and Wu Nai-  
chen, Chief of the Department of  
Currency, are temporarily suspended  
from office, in order to be available  
in connection with the case. A fur-  
ther mandate appoints the second  
Vice-Minister of Finance, Li Shih-  
tao, as acting Minister of Finance.

Yin Ju-li disappeared yesterday  
evening and, up to the present, has  
not been found, though it is believed  
that he is still in Peking.

### Minister Hsu Alarmed

In view of the many charges of  
corruption brought against him, it is  
stated that Hsu Shih-ying, the  
Minister of Communications, is con-  
siderably alarmed at the strong line

adopted by the President in the  
bribery case and has submitted to  
President Li Yuan-hung a memo-  
randum blaming himself for lack of  
judgment in the appointment of  
officials who have misused their  
authority and recommending the  
dismissal of a number of officials.

At the same time, it is pointed out  
that the Minister of Communications  
ought to have taken such action a  
week ago, when the investigators in  
the railway-car hire case submitted  
their report, which was shelved by  
the Minister, who, apparently, re-  
fused to take steps to punish the  
officials involved, with the result that  
the investigators, Cheng Ku-hua and  
Lai Kwang-yu, two officials of the  
Ministry of Communications, tender-  
ed their resignations.

A number of members of Parlia-  
ment have lodged an interpellation,  
requesting an explanation of Mr.  
Hsu Shih-ying's failure to act upon  
the report.

### Yin Ju-li Coming Here?

The Sinwampao states: It is re-  
ported that the Vice-Minister of  
Finance, Yin Ju-li, left Peking on a  
morning train, on April 18, for Shang-  
hai.

As a result of the severe criticism  
by the public and the interpellations  
by members of Parliament regarding  
the contract for the hire of 200 rail-  
way cars by the Ministry of Com-  
munications from the mythical Hua-  
mei Co., Minister Hsu Shih-ying has  
dismissed Commissioner Wang Kai-  
chien of the Tientsin Pukow Railway,  
as well as Tung Yih-lin, director of  
the department for general affairs of  
that line. Hsu Shih-chon, the as-  
sistant director, has been appointed  
to succeed Wang. Wang and Tung  
have been handed over to the judicial  
authorities for punishment.

### UNANIMOUSLY VOTE WELCOME MOTION IN BOTH HOUSES

Washington Hasn't Formal-  
ly Agreed Not To Sign  
Separate Peace

### JOINT AIR BOARD

Have Now Got Resources  
That Must Win, Says  
Commons' Leader

### ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE

America's Action Most Dis-  
interested In History  
Of The World

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—The British  
Parliament's "welcome to the new  
and great ally, the United States,"  
was given today, when a resolution  
reading: "The House desires to ex-  
press to the Government and people  
of the United States its profound ap-  
preciation of the action of the Gov-  
ernment in joining the Allies and  
thus defending the high cause of  
freedom and the rights of humanity  
against the greatest menace by which  
it has ever been imperilled," was  
moved by Mr. A. Bonar Law, in the  
House of Commons, in the absence  
of Mr. Lloyd George, who is on the  
Continent and by Earl Curzon in the  
House of Lords.

Replying to a question asked in  
the House of Commons, Lord Robert  
Ceill said that America had not for-  
mally adhered to the Allies' agree-  
ment not to make a separate peace.  
'America's Day'

Sir Alfred Mond stated that the  
Stars and Stripes would be flown  
alongside the Union Jack on all  
Government buildings on Friday,  
America's Day. He also announced  
that the British and American Gov-  
ernments jointly are considering the  
question of the construction of air-  
craft.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, moving the re-  
solution, said that not only the mem-  
bers of the House of Commons, but  
all the people of the British Empire  
and the Allied countries welcomed  
the adherence of their new ally with  
heartfelt sympathy, not only as a  
very great event, but, as he hoped  
and believed, the turning point of  
the war.

The New World had stepped in to  
redress the balance of the Old  
World.

### Brings Resources to Win

The United States possessed prob-  
ably in a greater degree than any  
other nation the resources which  
in the long run were decisive in war.  
The quality of her people was shown  
nearly sixty years ago, in a struggle  
which, in its essentials, was not dis-  
similar from the present one. Since  
then, Americans have shown re-  
source, energy and adaptableness in  
peace and the same qualities would  
be applied equally successfully to war.

"Since her entry into the war,  
America has already shown her  
enemies that they must beware of  
her and, despite the fact that the  
path immediately ahead of us has  
never been more difficult, I hope and  
believe that the long night of sorrow  
and anguish which has desolated the  
world is drawing to a close."

Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the  
adhesion of America also because it  
morally justified their own action.  
America, like Great Britain, had  
entered the war because she could do  
no other.

### Fitting Follow-on to Russia

Mr. Bonar Law remarked that the  
entry of America was a fitting pen-  
dant to the Revolution which had  
brought Russia into the circle of  
freed nations. He had read with deep  
admiration and profound agreement  
the speech, worthy of President



Lincoln, in which President Wilson announced the entry of America.

A German newspaper, the other day, declared that America was going into the war for nothing from a German point of view. That was true.

America, like the British Empire, was not animated by love of conquest, greed for territory, or selfish ends. The aims and ideals President Wilson had so nobly expressed were their's and, like them, the Americans had found that fighting was the only method for securing those aims.

**'Most Disinterested Act'**  
Mr. Asquith, seconding the resolution, stated that he doubted whether even now the world realised the full significance of the step taken by the United States. "I do not use the language of flattery or exaggeration when I say that it is one of the most disinterested acts in history."

Mr. Asquith proceeded to show that the war was not doing appreciable material harm to the United States, nor were the independence and liberty of America directly imperilled. She did not want territory.

What then brought her in? It was nothing but the constraining force of conscience and humanity growing in compulsive authority, month by month, with the gradual unfolding of the real character and aims of Germany.

America saw the whole future of civilised government and intercourse, especially the fortunes and faith of democracy, imperilled. In such a situation, to stand aloof would be not only a blunder, but a crime.

"To stand aside with stopped ears, folded arms and averted gaze, when you have the power to intervene, is to become not a mere spectator, but an accomplice. But none of us feared how America would finally decide."

**Tribute from Ireland**  
Mr. John Dillon, on behalf of the Nationalist Party, joined very heartily in welcoming the United States. He ventured to prophesy that the United States' battle-roll would contain a greater proportion of men of Irish blood than of any other race in America. The presence of America at the peace conference would be a sign of hope and an assurance of liberty.

**Labor's Appreciation**  
Mr. George Wardle, speaking for the Labor Party, said that, if the entrance of America would result in the establishment of a great league of nations, charged to keep the peace of the world, none of the sacrifices that had been made, or that have to be made, would be too great.

The House, amid cheers, passed the resolution unanimously.

The House of Lords also unanimously passed the resolution, proposed by Earl Curzon and seconded by the Marquis of Crewe.

## Hungry and War Tired, 125,000 Quit

(Continued from Page 1)  
pansion. He says: "Without the victory of Germany, the German monarchy will soon cease to exist."  
A telegram from Vienna indicates that acute political troubles continue. Two more Ministers have resigned. It is believed because they regard the convocation of the Reichsrath, next month, as highly inopportune, fearing that the Russian Revolution will stimulate the demands for reform.

**Pope Deal to Austria**  
New York, April 13.—It is reported that the German Government wants Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's confidential adviser, to be sent to The Hague to meet representatives of the German Government there. An unofficial conference looking toward a peace agreement is believed to be the object of the German Government.  
Reliable reports from the Vatican state that the Government of Austria-Hungary is bringing pressure to bear on the Pope to get him to make a move for peace. The Pope, it is stated, has declined to listen to any of the Austrian overtures.—United Press.

## Record Of French Is 14,000 Captives

(Continued from Page 1)  
and also the woods east of that town, capturing 400 prisoners.

In the Champagne, counter-attacks against our positions on both sides of Mont Cornillet were stopped short by our fire and resulted in bloody losses to the enemy.

The artillery duel was violent on the greater part of the front we are attacking. The enemy had withdrawn their heavy and field artillery to the rear. Nevertheless, we captured twelve guns, including three of heavy caliber and numerous trench-engines.

**Make 14,000 Prisoners**  
We have taken 14,000 prisoners since the 16th.

By its extent, the battle engaged in on Monday by the French, in conjunction with the British pressure, may be considered as the most formidable since the German retreat from the Marne. The armies which have moved forward are adding their effort to that of the troops who have been fighting fiercely of late from Soissons to St. Quentin and that of the British in the Arras district.

Thus, the Germans at present have got to fight desperately on an immense front, which, from north of Lens to Rheims, is of more than 200 kilometers. At no time of the war have they had to face such a great attack.

The front of the offensive may be divided up into three natural sectors: Soissons to Craonne, a region composed of plateaux used for agricultural purposes; from Craonne to the Aisne, where the terrain consists of rolling plains and woody land; and, lastly, the Berry-au-Bac to Rheims sector, the vineyards country. The battle has developed with great fierceness all along this line.

**Carry All First Line**  
The enemy evidently expected a French offensive here, where all their reserves had been accumulated, having been brought up by all the routes leading to Laon, while an immense amount of material, ready to replace the batteries that might be destroyed by the French guns, was on the spot. When the assault began, in the morning, the French carried the whole of the enemy's first line, on the left, between Soissons and Craonne.

In the center, they not only took the first position between Craonne and Ville-aux-Bois, but also pushed on to the second line. On our right, the result was equally brilliant and, further still to our right, Loivre and Courcy, the two positions covering Fort Brimont, were carried and the French pushed forward as far as the Aisne Canal.

The number of prisoners and the enormous quantity of material captured show the importance of the success won within a few hours, despite unfavorable weather and battering rain hampering our aviation and artillery.

**Germans Using Reserves**  
It is worthy of note, also, that, while the French engaged only the first brigades of their army corps, the Germans were compelled to hurl into the battle a notable part of their reserves. Thus, the Germans are losing the initiative which the so-called Hindenburg plan was supposed to give them and their line, now assailed by the most formidable mass of troops and artillery ever assembled in history, is tottering at several vital points.

One of the greatest points of the German resistance has been in the region of St. Gobain forest, about midway between the limits of the new extended battle-front. The new French offensive threatens to endanger this knot in the German line.

**More British Successes**  
London, April 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We have made progress south-eastward and eastward of Epehy and captured the village of Villers-Guislain. We improved our position in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt. It is raining today."

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: "We gained ground, during the night-time, on the left bank of the Scarpe, eastward of Fampoux and, this morning, captured a fur-

ther portion of the enemy's front-line system, south-eastward of Loos. Last night, our aeroplanes obtained hits on an enemy train, two columns of mechanical transport and a park of mechanical vehicles, doing great damage in each case."

**German Bullets**  
The official German communique issued this afternoon reports: The artillery actions have again been intense in sectors of the Arras battle-field. We repulsed attacks made by the French at Beaulieu Ridge, Craonne Heights, north-westwards of Ville-aux-Bois Wood, near Le Godat and Courcy and on the Aisne-Marne Canal.

We checked fresh attacks in the Champagne, which were preceded by a very strong artillery preparation, on a front of twenty kilometers. Our counter-attack re-gained portions of the wood between Moronvillers and Auberive. We took 500 prisoners.

During the fighting on Monday, we destroyed twenty-six armored cars and eighteen aeroplanes. Our prisoners now total 3,000.

A later German official communique reports: A nocturnal attack brought the enemy a small gain of territory near Braye, on the Aisne.

A second French attack, after a failure this morning, is now in progress on both sides of Craonne. Fresh fighting began in the Champagne, this afternoon.

**Haig Captures 227 Guns**  
Reuters's correspondent at British headquarters states that the British have captured 227 guns since the 9th.

The weather continues the most poisonous the oldest soldier can recall. Nevertheless, since yesterday, we have advanced between Gouzeaucourt and Villers and have also pushed on south of Lagnicourt, the tower of which we have re-taken.

Reuters's correspondent, referring to the capture of 22 guns at Lagnicourt, claimed in a German wireless message of the 16th, says that the German communiques "shame the most florid efforts of a Baghdad merchant."

The advanced German wave admittedly reached a number of our guns, which had been punishing them and began placing dynamite in the breach-blocks, to destroy them. Owing to the swiftness of our counter-attacks, only four 18-pounders and one light howitzer had been disabled and then the Germans were driven back on their own wire, where they were simply mown down.

Not a single British gun was removed from the spot where it stood previous to the German attack.

**Long and Bitter Battle**  
Reuters's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, stated that the enemy are resisting and counter-attacking in a most determined manner and there is every indication that the battle will be long and bitter and will continue until a decision is reached. The correspondent watched the encircling of one of the most powerfully organized villages, which was a net-work of caves and cellars armed with machine-guns and protected frontally by fortified quarries and a valley swept by their fire, the whole being impregnable to a frontal attack.

The rapidity of the fire of the 75s, preceding the attack was most amazing, the batteries belching scores of shells per minute for several minutes at a time. The French infantry did not attempt to take the village, which they encircled, as their objective was the plateau beyond.

Terrible artillery and machine-gun fire and all kinds of pitfalls failed to check the assailants, who, an hour after their attack, were on the horizon all round the village, whose defenders were seen popping their heads out of their underground fastnesses, to try and gather how the battle was going, obviously unaware that they had been surrounded.

**Keep Germans Guessing**  
The British and French offensives are keeping step admirably and the pressure along the hundred miles of enemy front is shifted daily very skilfully, so that the Boches are at their wits' end to know where to send their reserves. The enemy's positions are falling more easily than did the Somme fortresses. The extension of the French attack into the Champagne, recorded in a French official communique, illustrates afresh the new tactical method already practised by the British at Arras, namely, a constant

enlargement of the front as the attack progresses with great strength on the wings, so that, when the objective is reached, there is no danger of a salient inviting an out-flanking movement by the enemy. This method enables better contact between the troops and facilitates artillery action.

The initial successes achieved by the French in the greatest battle in the world's history, in which it is estimated that two million men are engaged, has cheered Paris more than anything since the beginning of the war and has correspondingly depressed the Germans, as is made evident by the remarkable wording of their communiques, which are obviously preparing Germany for bad news.

The enormous weight of guns and the numbers of men collected by Marshal von Hindenburg and the desperation of the German resistance show that the enemy were thoroughly prepared for the great French offensive and, as the country north of the Aisne, especially Craonne Plateau, is very difficult, being full of hills and deep ravines, the extent of the French gains so early in the battle are very wonderful.

Not merely has the Crown Prince been heavily defeated, but the advance of the French eastwards promises to release Rheims from its martyrdom, the latest phases of which have been the cruelest. The French are already at the foot of Brimont Hill, where the guns are posted which principally have shelled the city.

## SATURDAY CLUB PROGRAM

Mr. Richard Washburn Child who is to be one of the speakers at tomorrow's meeting of the Saturday Club has chosen for his subject "International Acquaintance." He should be well qualified to do his subject justice for, representing Collier's and other magazines, he has made himself familiar with many parts of the world. Mr. Child is a Harvard man and in politics has done notable work for the Progressive Party. He is visiting China, Japan and the Philippines on this trip for "Asia" a new and beautifully got up magazine which is being published in New York by the American Asiatic Society.

Prof. P. W. Kuo, another of the speakers listed for tomorrow, will devote his time to "Impressions of the Philippines." If an expected Japanese delegation gets here in time, one of its speakers will be added to the list.

## Hongkong's Governor Opposed To Exclusion Of Germans For Ever

**Holyoak Retorts It Is Stupid Insult To Commerce Chamber; Motion Defeated**

(Reuters's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, April 19.—In the Legislative Council, today, introducing a motion for the exclusion of Germans from Hongkong after the war, the Hon. P. H. Holyoak said that the mercantile community do not desire to be and won't be, if it can be avoided, associated in the Colony, either socially or commercially, with men and women who have failed to realise what honor, justice and mercy mean and who acknowledge neither international obligations nor treaties unless they stand to gain by so doing.

He had no hesitation in saying that the liquidations of the German firms have abundantly proved that they would be better without Germans in trade. "Further, I cannot help feeling that we have delayed too long in giving China a lead. A bold declaration of our views may strengthen her own, inspire her to join the Allies wholeheartedly in declaring war on the enemies of progress and induce her to intern or banish those within her boundaries."

The Hon. C. E. Anton and the Hon. H. E. Pollock made speeches in support of the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk and the Hon. Mr. Ventris, Attorney-General, made speeches opposing the motion and His Excellency the Governor, concluding the debate, said that he thought every official was thoroughly convinced that the resolution was not in the best interests of the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, in reply, said that he objected in the strongest possible manner to what he characterized as a studied insult to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution was defeated by 9 votes to 4.

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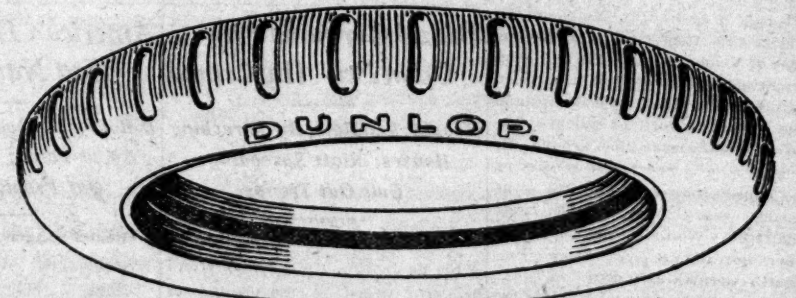
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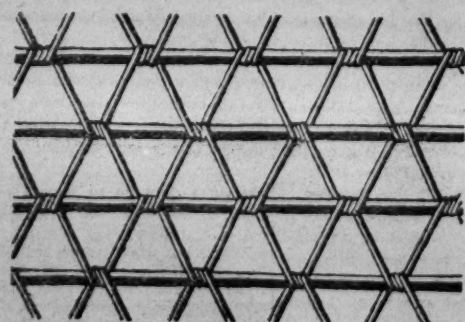
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## Witness Tells How Russian Revolution Grew Day By Day

Tsar Prepared By Bringing Troops To Petrograd, But They Soon Went Over To The Duma Party

By Arno Dosch Fleurot

Following is the first account to reach China of the Russian Revolution written in English by a man who was in Petrograd at the time of the upheaval. The writer is Arno Dosch Fleurot, correspondent of the New York World, who has covered many phases of the world war for his journal. He writes from Petrograd on March 15.

Seven days have passed since the mild demonstration caused by the lack of bread in Petrograd last Thursday developed into one of the greatest revolutions in history.

It happened so unexpectedly and developed so rapidly from day to day that it cannot be understood without an account of the changes. Nobody knows the whole course of events, because the Duma took up its work where the Government failed, and the purposes and intentions of the Government were unknown to the Committee of Safety now controlling the situation and trying to prevail upon the Emperor to give the country an effective Government.

I was in Petrograd constantly throughout this time, and gave my personal impressions by days.

The week before the trouble began, the Government, knowing of the bread shortage and fearing the consequences, brought 13,000 Cossacks into the city. They had, besides several reserve regiments of guards, as well as other regiments in the city, including a new recruitment of many thousands which had just entered the barracks, police and gendarmes in an undetermined large number.

I saw the first Cossacks on the Nevsky Prospekt Tuesday, riding in cattered threes, and again on Wednesday. Meanwhile occasional rikes were occurring, in the factories and the bread lines before the shops were becoming seriously long. Many shops were closing.

**Rowd Friendly Toward the Cossacks**  
Thursday the bread shortage became serious. A few bolder spirits gathered on the historic Nevsky Prospekt and before the Kasan Cathedral, opposite the Singer Building, the Cossacks appeared, a dozen at a time, riding down the streets and preventing the crowds from accumulating on the sidewalks. There was no sentiment on the part of the crowd, brutality by the Cossacks.

After visiting the Duma, where this flure of the Government to provide oper regulations for the distribution of the ample flour supply was discussed, I returned to the Nevsky 5 in the afternoon, where there was heavy demonstration and a larger crowd had gathered. Obviously there were only a few protesters; the others were spectators like myself.

The Cossacks continued calm and small numbers, but the crowd rejoined the mounted police appeared, being appeared unnecessary violence. The idea first occurred to me that they had been trying to provoke trouble but the crowd dispersed betly.

Friday the crowds came to the vsky Prospekt earlier. Before noon stood on the steps of the Cathedral feehing the Cossacks trying to keep the street clear. I learned that the versities were striking in sympathy h the bread demonstration; and the appearance of green student caps rywhere corroborated this. The mber of actual protesters was ch larger, as the bread lines were ere longer, and the students ere urging them on.

Noon saw the first red flag. It was y a moment before the Cossacks an riding up and down faster, but y kept the streets clear. The ice were less moderate.

**First Sought to Avoid a Revolution**  
The moderate crowd moved down the vsky all the afternoon, causing an asional tie-up of the tramways.

At 6 in the evening a thousand protesters moved good humoredly toward the Nicola Moscow Station. I returned to the hotel, feeling that it would be easy for the Government to avoid trouble by begirring itself to provide flour.

My acquaintance and recent conversations with members of the Duma who are now on the Committee of Safety makes me sure that they were then doing their best to do everything to avoid a revolution.

Saturday the bread situation became acute. There was an open protest, and there were larger crowds on the Nevsky. The tramways were arrested from the early morning. Before noon it was hard to move through the Nevsky, but I was struck by the continuous cheering given the Cossacks wherever they appeared. I realised it was because they had not unsing their rifles.

Enjoying the popularity of their conduct, they were good natured, but the mounted police had their sabres bare by the middle of the morning; and between 11 and 12, I was caught on the sidewalk before the Singer Building as the police charged down the sidewalk, in which innocent on-lookers were knocked right and left.

The crowd was angry, and began throwing bottles. The police charged anew, driving the crowds, which were now for the first time becoming angry, toward Sadovina. The infantry began appearing in the side streets with their bayonets fixed, and the crowd was forced into the arcades of Castrolni and Dyor. The really hungry began taunting.

Twice within an hour the soldiers shot into the crowd. For the first time I considered the situation really serious. But pushing through the crowd all the afternoon as it gathered and was dispersed repeatedly between the Kasan Cathedral and the Nicola Station, I heard little talk of revolution, although a few red flags appeared.

**People at Last Turn Against Police**

All the afternoon I noticed with disquiet the increased violence of the police, the idea returning to me with greater force that there might be a possible attempt at provocation, without, however, comprehending the motive. The calmness of the Cossacks began giving the crowd greater temerity, and near the Nicola Station I saw the crowd begin to turn seriously against the police, the Cossacks not interfering.

Several times the crowds let Cossacks rescue mounted policemen who were hard pressed, without touching them. This unexpected turn of events seemed at the time a good sign, despite the increasing violence, and though several were killed and many wounded in the crowds, they dispersed after dark.

During the afternoon I had the feeling that the Nevsky situation was not deeply revolutionary. I made a long visit to the Wiborg workingmen's district, where I found the usual long bread lines and groups of silent workmen on the corners. The silence here impressed me more than the surface violence on the Nevsky, which seemed a sort of Russian national tournament, enjoyed by both sides.

Saturday night all except the most radical in Petrograd did not consider the revolution imminent. Sunday the spirit of the city was much as Saturday, although mounting as the contact with the police increased.

As the crowds began gathering late in the morning I was impressed with how easy it might have been for the police to prevent the demonstration by closing the streets. This applied to other days also and deepened the impression that the crowds were allowed to gather purposely. The idea of provocation kept growing.

The day passed much like Saturday, with more encounters of the greatest

violence on both sides. The crowd was fired on more often, but was always permitted to regather. As a result of the constant attacks, the gathering of thousands was broken into groups of hundreds, who were sporadically attacked.

**Frequently Saw Corpses on Sidewalks**

Every one I met said it was the last day of demonstrations, as bread was at hand. This seemed possible, except for a new unconditional posters pasted on the walls by Commanding Gen. Khabalov saying that the crowds would be shot into wherever they gathered. This looked provocative, and so proved.

Constant charges and counter charges now began taking place the length of the Nevsky. There were smaller crowds, but great violence and desperation. I encountered corpses frequently on the sidewalks. The firing was almost constant. All the shootings I witnessed were between the infantry and the populace or between the police and the populace. The Cossacks were almost entirely withdrawn.

Between the Sadovina and the Fontanka Canal, on the Nevsky, there was almost constant firing after 6, Sunday evening, and the machine gun were turned steadily on the crowds. Sunday evening was really bloody. Only the courageous spirits continued taunting, many falling wounded.

The whole Nevsky was cut off, although crossing was permitted. By crossing at many points I realised the extent of the conflict and the growing seriousness.

Still, by 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds were finally repelled and the police were in control. I felt sufficiently insured against violence to go to the French Theater. The house was fairly full.

Crossing the Nevsky at midnight, I heard rumors of soldiers attacking the police, of soldiers being arrested for refusing to obey orders to shoot the crowd and being refused passages of the Catherine Canal, where there were rumors of troubles.

**Heard Soldiers Had Joined Revolt**  
At the embassy I was told that the stories of revolt among the troops

Limeinle Bridge to the Wiborg District. This district is near the Duma and also near some of the embassies, including the American. There are many barracks there.

I left the center of the city in the company of Roger Lewis of the Associated Press at noon. People were afoot; the Nevsky bread lines were longer and everywhere there were signs of violence. Blood spilled in the snow marked the route. There were no trams, and even ishvosiks, which was rare on Sunday, were now entirely absent. The city was under an unnatural hush. There were few mounted police and no soldiers gathered in the square.

On the Litanie we could hear scattered shots, and we encountered some cavalry companies arriving at a gallop. The Litanie began to look too dangerous, so we paralleled it for a quarter of a mile until we reached a point three miles from the Neva. Here, as everywhere, the crowd was gathered in the doorways as if awaiting fire.

To cross the Litanie it was necessary to pass between several companies of infantry ready to fire down on the scattered gatherings of the populace between us and the arsenal. Scurrying to cover at the corner of the Furshatskaya, on which the American Embassy is located, I was struck by the sight of a fourteen-year-old boy carrying a rifle. I saw a soldier with only a bayonet and another with an officer's sword.

There was scattered shooting around the arsenal, but the crowd did not notice it. There were rifle shots everywhere and inconsequential sniping from the roofs. I saw a student trifling with a rifle. It exploded in his hand. He threw it down, disregarding the wounded hand. A small boy annexed the bayonet.

**Heard Soldiers Had Joined Revolt**  
At the embassy I was told that the stories of revolt among the troops

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

were true, and continuing on my route toward the Duma, I was puzzled by the meaning of the scattered unarmed soldiers and the many armed civilians. Even automobiles which we met at the corner full of civilians and soldiers, stopped to harangue other soldiers who had not yet joined the revolt, and their first effect appeared to us to be to calm the troops and restore order.

But before we reached the Duma, half a mile distant, we knew that we had crossed into a section of the city entirely in the hands of the revolutionaries, who were gathering strength every minute. Auto after auto passed us, loaded with soldiers and civilians, extremely excited. Unfortunately, I was wearing an English trench coat and a fur collar and cap to match, which made me look to the armed workers like a new type of Cossack. I felt in constant danger from hands unused to guns.

The red flag began appearing everywhere. Students in green caps were conspicuous in all autos, and as we approached the Duma there was a great crowd before it, surrounding it and calling attention to the state of the revolution and demanding action against the Government.

The Duma was trying hard to hold a cool session and to take into its hands the reins of Government, but the streets were too interesting for me to remain inside. Leaving, we passed dozens of autos and motor trucks loaded with a mixture of

civilians and soldiers crying for revolution and obviously controlling that whole quarter of the city. All were bristling with rifles, revolvers and swords. I was stopped and questioned.

We reached the embassy again, now the center of a district recruiting and rearming establishment. I saw a whole regiment of civilians from the working classes trying their guns on a swirling of pigeons, responded to by bullets from the housetops. There was blood on the snow every few feet. The air was electric with danger.

**Nothing but Trouble in All Directions**  
Leaving the embassy, I was joined by Capt. McCully, the American Naval Attache. We avoided the corner of the Litanie and Furshatskaya, as the shooting between the revolutionists and the Government troops was now constant.

Turning to the next street the Nevsky, we passed from the revolutionists to the unrevolted troops by turning a corner. Within 300 yards we passed back and forth between the revolutionists and the other twice, unfired on. A block nearer the Nevsky we could see nothing but trouble in all directions, so we decided to make a dash across the Litanie.

We suddenly found ourselves between a great crowd, a mixture of civilians and soldiers, some soldiers racing toward us with machine guns immediately behind. The machine gun company was commanded by a

(Continued on Page 4)



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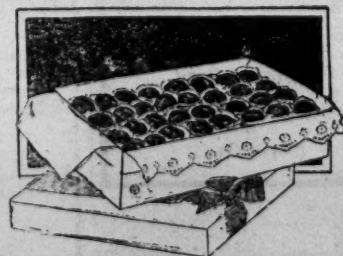
The big T. K. K. steamer "Persia Maru" sails tomorrow morning, and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

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## Navy Y. M. C. A. Has High Hope Of New Building Here After War

The quarterly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association took place in the Navy Association building last Tuesday, with Dr. G. F. Fitch in the chair. Members present were as follows:—Mrs. I. S. Woodbridge, Hon. Thomas Sammons, Dr. G. F. Fitch, F. R. Sites, C. D. Magrath, H. A. Robinson, N. A. Viloudaki, W. W. Lockwood, G. A. Fitch, Secretary J. A. Blyth, while Messrs. Sprague, Quackenbush and Raven sent regrets. Admiral Winterhalter and A. Bassett were out of town.

Much important business was transacted. The new building committee reported that an "Appeal" for a new building had been forwarded to the International Committee Y.M.C.A. of New York. This "Appeal" gave a brief, concise sketch of the history, present work, aims and acute need for adequate permanent equipment and building. It was accompanied and greatly augmented by the strong letters of endorsement from the American Consul General, American Association of China, American University Club, American Chamber of Commerce, American Co. S.V.C. and the American Woman's Club. This committee also reported that the "Appeal" had been acknowledged and that it had made a strong and very favorable impression upon the International Committee; so much so, that after the war high hopes are held for the much desired new building.

The following men were elected to fill vacancies in the Committee of Management:—W. E. Sauer, H. H. Cameron, L. L. Schmale, O. R. Morse. The Committee of Management felt very much encouraged and wish to thank the many kind friends of the Association for their generous help along all lines, for it is by this co-operation that much of the work has been made possible.

The bi-annual general and statistical report of the Secretary was then read and afterwards voted to be published in the papers.

Statistical Report July 1 to December 31, 1916.

	Meals	Beds	Bills
July	2,110	425	\$70
August	2,081	405	\$70
September	2,381	521	\$72
October	2,222	520	\$92
November	2,593	795	\$106
December	3,077	1,064	\$35
	14,414	3,731	\$339

Bath facilities and lockers also are available and freely used.

Social Activities	Attend.	No. ance
Monthly Fleet Socials	5	1,925
Weekly Socials	15	385
Thanksgiving Dinners	8	69
Christmas Club Social	1	45

Religious Activities	Attend.	No. ance
Ship-board Meetings	48	2,450
Building Meetings	16	750
Bible Classes	25	395
Bible Classes south on		
Ships	3	
Prayer and Bible Readg		
pledges signed	52	
Decisions	12	

Physical Activities	Attend.	No. ance
Hand Ball Games played	22	152
Basket ball Games Refer-		
red by Secretary	26	

Secretary's Report

Bi-annual report of secretary Blythe to December 31:

The last half year of 1916 has been a busy one at the Navy Young Men's Christian Association. When one considers that the association was handicapped by the fact that the ships were very transient as to their stay in this port, that the enlisted men are only, at best, granted limited shore liberty; that the work had to be carried on in inadequate, rented quarters; that the staff consisted of only one trained secretary and a building superintendent, one will realize that no elaborate program could be attempted. Despite all this we are glad to report that gains have been made along many new lines and much permanent good has resulted.

Building and New Equipment

In October the social features were greatly augmented by the purchase of a fine piano with player attachment. This has been in constant use and proven very popular. Later in the year a "Bubble" drinking fountain was installed in the main hall. It has filled a long felt need and is much appreciated by the men. The purchase of 12 new coats and a complete supply of quilts has allowed the dormitory to accommodate a much larger number of men at cheaper rates. Our capacity now is 80 beds and 3,731 being the total number of men sleeping in the building for six months, shows that nightly the

average is 20 men. On Saturdays and Sundays and particularly pay days, the building can not nearly accommodate all that come. Over 400 men sleep on the floor and on benches this last half year. Part of the second floor hall has been made into a private conference room and office for the secretary. The office has been made more efficient by the addition of a fine new typewriter. The statistics will show that all these expenditures have been more than justified.

Restaurant

This department of the work has contributed much to the well-being of the Navy men. It is the only place where, under clean moral conditions, American food at reasonable rates can be obtained by the enlisted men. A close study was made of the scale of restaurant prices and many items were lowered. Its popularity is shown by the 14,414 meals served during the past six months.

Social Activities

The social phase of the work has been stressed much during these months. Five monthly socials for the entire Fleet were scheduled during that time. Over 200 enlisted men were used as talent and on occasions the audiences filled the hall to overflowing. These affairs were managed by the men themselves and several times representative civilian bodies were invited in as the Association's guests. The billiard tables, reading rooms and other features have contributed their share in caring for the leisure time of the men when ashore. The Buchman Club, an organization of enlisted men standing for high ideals, has done much toward changing the whole social atmosphere in and about the building.

Physical Activities

Although the Association has no gymnasium, part of the social rooms have been partitioned off and many handball games and other sports were carried on. The Secretary has been able to coach the men in many sports and has been able to assist as official referee for all the Navy and town basketball games. This has been a fine point of contact and has proven invaluable. The men have to hire a hall for all their games, and at that, no regular hall can be got consecutively. All this points to the crying need that the Association ought to care for. With an adequate plant here, unlimited work could be done through this physical medium.

Religious Activities

A change of room has brightened the Sunday afternoon service much. Some little advertising and much personal work by the members of the Buchman Club has increased the attendance at these meetings materially. Quartets were organized, enlisted men took charge, played and contributed in many ways to make these meetings the success they were. The Buchman Club Bible class met regularly once a week at dinner, after which Bible study and discussion was in order. This Club has proved a great blessing and help to all the Fleet. Several Bible classes through their efforts have been carried on aboard the ships in southern waters.

The Sunday ship meetings have been an inspiration to all. Sunday is a very busy day, in that as many as 5 ship teams have conducted as many meetings on that day. These ship teams were more than made welcome and record attendance resulted. It is the aim of the Association to cover all the U. S. ships in the harbor with a divine service each Sunday. Too much cannot be said of the co-operation of the officers and men of the Fleet, as well as many faithful civilians of the town. It has been by this combined effort that we have been able to obtain the results that are shown in the statistical record.

General

This last half year has seen a changed attitude, a feeling of good will and helpful co-operation from the Admiral of the Fleet down. Many leading civilians have given largely both of their money and time. Many calls from all sides have been made upon the Association and it has met them all. It is now the natural headquarters of the men for whom it is intended and has also won for itself a recognized place

in the community. We are indeed thankful for all this but to be satisfied would be criminal. Many more men could be reached for Christ and service, had we sufficient staff and an adequate equipment. The places of sin and vice, of which Shanghai has more than its share, are competing for the enlisted men. This is a challenge for all of us to fight as never before for the help, in men and up-to-date plant, that is imperative in order to win out against such odds.

(Signed)  
Jas. A. Blyth,  
Secretary.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO JAPANESE EMPEROR

Tokio, April 18.—(Eastern News Agency).—H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan having personally wired to President Wilson on the 8th about the declaration of war by America against Germany, President Wilson replied by cable on the 15th inst. The message may be retranslated from the Japanese text as follows:—

"I welcome Your Majesty's earnest and sincere congratulations and I thank Your Majesty on behalf of our citizens who have always guarded our rights and endeavored to maintain the solemn organization of our Free Republic. We in the Western World are now able to join on the same side with the protectors of the road of liberty and justice which is respected by all mankind and it is an honor to us to join in action with all the independent powers against the plot to gain hegemony by a certain cruel power. The spirit which unites us in the hope to safeguard the best interests of mankind stirred both Your Majesty's country and ours, which is a good omen of everlasting concord between the two nations."

## British Supreme Court

Enemy Dividends To Cathay Trust

The Cathay Trust, Limited, creditors of Graf C. Praschma, an enemy within the Regulations, applied in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, for an order that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be at liberty to pay forthwith the sum of Tls. 2,077 out of the Enemy Dividend Account in the said bank to the above company, and further that the said Bank shall be at liberty to pay the said company out of any future dividends declared or to be declared in respect of 1,550 fully paid up shares of the Sungel Duri Rubber Co., Ltd., a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate Tls. 1,423 in liquidation or satisfaction of the balance due in respect of a loan of Tls. 3,500 made by the said company to the said Graf C. Praschma.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the Cathay Trust, Ltd., Mr. G. H. Wright for the Bank, and Mr. A. G. Mossop on instructions from H. M. Minister.

Mr. McNeill mentioned to the Court an affidavit in support of the motion by Mr. James Crighton Dyer, manager of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., which stated inter alia:

"On October 3, 1912, the Cathay Trust Limited (hereinafter called the company) in the ordinary course of business advanced to one Graf C. Praschma, an Austrian subject, a sum of Tls. 3,500, on the security of 1,550 fully paid up shares of the Sungel Duri Rubber Company, Limited, registered in his name, such advance being repayable on demand with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the said sum of Tals. 3,500 now remains owing to the company together with interest at the rate aforesaid from December 31, 1916. No dividends on the said shares have been received by the company.

"Since the outbreak of the war the company has had no direct communication with the said Graf Praschma, but certain enemy subjects purporting to act on his behalf have from time to time paid the interest on the said sum of Tals. 3,500 as the same fell due.

"Since the outbreak of the war the Sungel Duri Rubber Co., Ltd., have declared and paid the following dividends namely:—

	Tls.
On October 8, 1915	0.34 per share
On June 20, 1916	50 "
On October 8, 1916	50 "

Total Tls. 134 .. ..  
And such dividends have been paid to the enemy dividends account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. The amount of the dividends so paid is Tals. 2,077.

"I believe that further dividends

will be declared and paid by the said Sungel Duri Rubber Co., Ltd., during the present and future years. I, therefore, respectfully ask that this honorable Court do make an order that the said sum of Tals. 2,077 be forthwith paid by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the above-named company and that any further dividends accrued or accruing due subsequent to such payment not exceeding in the aggregate Tals. 1,423 shall be paid by the said bank to the company until the said debt or sum of Tals. 3,500 shall have been fully paid and satisfied."

Mr. McNeill said that he was now renewing an application which had been made before in a form in which His Lordship felt he could not accept. With the terms of the judgment recently delivered in the case he believed he had complied. He understood that Mr. Mossop had received instructions to consent to the motion. The same affidavit, given above, was before the Court.

Mr. Mossop—My learned friend has correctly stated the facts. I have received instructions to consent to the motion.

His Lordship—The Bank raises no objection?

Mr. Wright—No.

Mr. Wright suggested that the order should be in terms that a sum of money be directed to be paid out and not any specified dividends. When money was deposited in the bank, the bank merely gave a receipt for a sum of money stated to be held by them for the credit of the particular enemy in question. They did not enter it as dividends specifically but merely as a sum of money.

His Lordship said that the order must be that the Bank had liberty to pay this money out and should be ordered to do so on the directions which might from time to time be received from H. M. Minister. He had nothing more to say beyond what he had already said in his judgment. The order would be in the terms of the motion and that the Bank be ordered to pay dividends out of the Sungel Duri Company to the applicants to the amount mentioned in the motion.

On the question of costs, Mr. Wright, for the bank, said he did not apply.

Mr. Mossop said that he was in the position of custodian in England. In this case the custodian was represented by two parties, the Minister and the bank. At home the custodian would be given costs as against the applicant and the costs might be refunded from the sum in the custodian's hands. He asked for an order for costs as against the Cathay Trust, Ltd., but that they be at liberty to get the money from Praschma's monies accruing from future dividends.

His Lordship—Supposing Count Praschma had been brought into court, would an order have been made against him?

Mr. McNeill said it was unfortunate but it was a fact that Count Praschma was an enemy subject and if anybody had to pay, the Court would not allow the applicants to suffer.

His Lordship—I think that is so. It was ordered that the applicants pay to H. M. Minister his costs and that they be at liberty to add to the sum the amount of their costs of this motion and the amount paid to H. M. Minister in respect of his costs.

## Witness Tells How Revolution Grew

(Continued from Page 3)

General of cavalry, obviously a chance command.

"Hurry!" he called to us in perfect English. We scurried around the corner, encountering a long line of infantry prepared to fire down the Litanie. There was another line further down the Litanie undecided whether to continue firing toward the Neva or to turn upon the crowd of revolutionists filling the cross street and emerging into the Litanie.

Jumping into a closed doorway, we saw the line of infantrymen in the cross street suddenly capitulate, and the company further down the Litanie do the same as it became surrounded by the crowds. The company threatening us with its fire hesitated, while we counted the seconds. There was also danger of being fired on by another company half a block up the street, but it hesitated second after second until the crowd, with leaps of triumph, swept it off its feet.

Revolutionists Embraced the Soldiers

While the revolutionists stopped to embrace the troops joining them, company after company scattered up the street and waited; and this situation continued until we reached the Nevsky again, half a mile distant. Our progress was faster than that of the revolutionists, but not faster than that of the troops which had not yet revolted and were getting away. I caught a glimpse of the cavalry General with his machine gun corps surrounded, and joining the revolutionists.

The rapidity was remarkable. We left the embassy at 4 and reached the corner of the Litanie and the Nevsky at 5, McCully turning toward the Nicolai Station in search of further adventure. Lewis and I walked rapidly along the Nevsky. There were no police and no soldiers at the Fontanka Canal.

At 5 I saw the first motor truck of revolutionists swing across to the other quarter. At 5.30 I was at the Moika Canal.

I had walked rapidly fifty minutes since last passing between the lines, and still I saw no police. Hurrying down the Moikskaya toward the telegraph station, I started back at 5.45, hoping to reach the Hotel France across the Nevsky. But the revolutionists advanced so rapidly across the city that that was out of the question. I was blocked too at the Gorokovaya and the Moikskaya by an encounter with a company of unrevolted troops and by revolutionists descending from the Nevsky on the Moikskaya.

In less than an hour the revolutionists had captured the length of the Nevsky, leaving only a corner of the city near the Ministries of War and the Navy still uncaptured.

I was caught again between fires

and barely escaped a heavy fusillade because, thinking I was still well away from the revolution, I had stopped to make a small purchase in a Moikskaya shop.

Led by Marine Band of the Guard

A regiment of the guard, swinging along in step to a Russian march, led by a marine band, passed before the Astoria Hotel at 5.40 en route to the Nevsky Prospekt. At 5.50 there was fighting in every street between the companies following it and the revolutionaries arriving in motor trucks. I wondered what had become of the regiment of the guard until I saw the band the next morning leading the triumphant revolutionists.

I was caught in the Gorokovaya between the Moikskaya and the Moika Canal until 9 in the evening by the constant shooting, but was finally able to reach St. Isaac's Cathedral by stopping along the walls of the Moika and by making a detour of the Alexander Garden to reach the Winter Palace Square, into which the Moikskaya leads.

The square was completely empty. The Ministries were dark. I saw only a galloping company of cavalry in silhouette, en route to the Admiralty. A quick run across the Moikskaya brought me in safety to my hotel.

During the night the conquest of this last small remaining corner of the city was completed. The Astoria Hotel was entered, and the officers not joining the revolution were arrested. All night motor trucks thundered through the city and machine guns combed the roofs,

where the police still hid. People were avidly seeking them Tuesday night.

As late as Wednesday morning they were still fighting, creeping from their hiding places in the Ministries over the roofs to points on the Nevsky, where they could sweep the streets full of people with mitrailleuses. By Wednesday afternoon the police who had fired so ruthlessly had been killed.

Food Prices Soon Back to Normal

The police held out at many points through Monday. The last half mile between the hotel and the telegraph station was under three sniping fusillades. The snipers were finally driven out by the quick arrival of motors touring by the neighborhood.

There is tremendous elation, but the people are steadier this morning. There is less wild riding in autos and less useless shooting, although there is some sniping still. The feeling of the people about their success is increased by the return to normal prices. A sign on a shop beside the telegraph station reads: "Butter selling at 60 kopeks (30 cents); before the revolution, 4 rubles (\$2)." The offices are beginning to reopen.

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## BASEBALL AND LAWN BOWLS CLUBS NOT TO HAVE CLUBHOUSES!

Requests for Permission To Build On Recreation Ground Are Rejected

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club is not to have a clubhouse on the Recreation Ground. So there!

And the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club is not to have a clubhouse on the Recreation Ground. So there, some more, and right in the same place!

And just for that, no other club now in existence or yet to be ushered into this sad, unbelievable and cantankerous old world need apply for permission to build a clubhouse on the Recreation Ground. For if it does it will only be wasting good paper, which is now very high in price, good ink which also is very high and good grey matter which is absolutely priceless. So it might just as well leave its note unwritten. Everybody is tired of notes anyway and most of our most prominent people have quit writing them altogether.

And more and yet besides. If any of the dazzling architectural triumphs at present decorating the Recreation Ground fall into decay, or burn down that will be the last of them. Permission for them to be rebuilt or replaced by other buildings will not be granted. That we understand is the irrevocable decision of the Trustees.

So there!

Which on its third appearance gets a paragraph all to itself, thus giving it added emphasis, if not special distinction.

Well, anyway, nobody wanted a clubhouse on the Recreation Ground particularly—that is, not any more than everybody wants the war to end.

And if there are any broken hearts in town it is not our fault for nobody asked us anything about it and here we have been running around the town for years with a perfectly unused scheme for disappearing clubhouses, something on the order of disappearing guns, that even a flea would jump at. Under our plan, when the race meetings come round, you would simply press a button, and presto! with an almost inarticulate cry your little old clubhouse would sink out of sight!

But of course it's too late now.

## HOW TO ATTEND THE BIG TRACK MEET TOMORROW

East China Group of Athletes To Be Chosen At Baptist Grounds

Those desiring to attend the East China Intercollegiate Track Meet on the campus of the Shanghai Baptist College, tomorrow afternoon, should take the car marked No. 8 and ride to the end of the line. Then take a ricksha to the College. The events will start in the morning at ten o'clock and in the afternoon at two o'clock.

Only the very lightest kind of refreshments will be on sale on the College grounds so that those who expect to be down at the College for the whole day should bring food with them. This meet, as we have already pointed out, is held for the purpose of selecting the East China group of athletes who are to be part of the all-China team which will represent this country in the Olympic Games at Tokyo, May 8-12.

**Canton Athletes Coming**

Reuter's and the China Press

Canton, April 18.—Twenty-two Canton athletes, with three managers, have left for Japan, via Shanghai, to take part in the Olympic sports. Nineteen of the delegation are volleyball players.

## FIRE BRIGADE INSPECTION

The annual inspection of the Shanghai Fire Brigade by the Council will take place on the Bund at 5 p.m., on Thursday, April 26, and will be followed by the presentation of Long Service Medals and Attendance Cups and a short display. The Long Service Medals awarded to several of the members of the Brigade will also be presented.

## CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPORTS

The Cathedral School hold their annual sports tomorrow on the Widow's Monument Ground. Race Course, at 2.30 p.m. There will be drill display and drill games. The afternoon high and long jump events will take place in the Cathedral Grounds at 3 o'clock. Parents and friends are invited to attend on Saturday. Tea will be served on Saturday at four o'clock.

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



### Three Sentenced To Prison in Japanese Record Murder Case

Sentence has at last been pronounced in the Japanese murder case, which, surely, for the length of time occupied by the hearing in the Mixed Court and the subsequent wait for the decision from the bench, has established a record for Shanghai.

We forget quite when it started, but it was going last Summer and only finished some time early this year.

Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. J. B. Davies, attorneys in the case, during the first month or so, made frequent endeavors to expedite the hearing, but eventually gave it up, linked interests and took it in turns to attend court. Magistrate Kwan also made numerous attempts to straighten things out, but to little purpose.

The great trouble was that the Japanese would go into so much detail, whilst their interpreter was very weak on his English and Dr. Fischer's Austrian accent puzzled Chinese and Japanese interpreters alike. The result was that, at times, there were no fewer than four interpreters lined up at once, turning the questions and answers over amongst themselves and dropping them en route to the parties they were acting for.

Beyond the murder, the three prisoners were charged, individually or together, with forgery, counterfeiting, illegally carrying arms, criminal assault and one or two other offences. Japanese Assessor Kato and Magistrate Kwan have now ruled that the charge of unlawfully carrying a revolver and cartridges against one of the accused was made out, but on the murder charge, although the circumstances were very suspicious, there was a reasonable doubt, the benefit of which had to be given to the accused. That charge was therefore dismissed.

The Court held that one of the accused was undoubtedly implicated in the forgery of banknotes, which, the prosecution had suggested, was an indirect cause of the murder. Sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment was imposed by Mr. Kato, but, as the Magistrate cannot impose a heavier sentence than five years, it was changed to the latter, accused to be brought up again at the expiration of the term.

The two other accused received sentences of four years and six months from date of arrest, the charge of assault being found not proven.

### Smuts Tells of Good Work in East Africa

Has Praise for All, Especially Indian Government For Its Commissariat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—The Gazette prints a despatch from General Smuts, detailing the operations in German East Africa from October 28, 1916, to January 20, when he relinquished command. After mentioning the evacuation of 12,000 white troops, at the end of 1916, owing to the prevalence of malaria and dysentery and their replacement by natives, General Smuts emphasises that the success, which, up to the present, has been achieved in a most trying and most exacting campaign, is mainly due to the unremitting efforts and resolute endurance of all ranks.

He pays a high tribute to the work of the navy and the ready and effective assistance given by the Governments of India, South Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar, details the services rendered by the Indian Government, including keeping up the flow of re-inforcements and providing the entire food-supply for the Indian troops, besides food and certain stores for the British troops and also large quantities of other supplies, mentions that the rations for the Indian troops were exceptionally good and states that the Government of South Africa maintained a steady flow of re-inforcements and supplied enormous numbers of colored laborers, many thousands of horses, mules and donkeys, hundreds of motor-cars, wagons and large quantities of other supplies, all his demands being executed very carefully and promptly.

General Smuts also gratefully acknowledges the help rendered by the British, South Africa and Indian Red Cross workers and the South African gift committee.

### MYSTERY IN MURDER OF POOR SAMPAN MAN

Took Three Persons To Pootung And Did Not Return; His Boat Found

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The River Police are endeavoring to get at the bottom of a most mysterious crime, a poor sampan man having been murdered apparently without the slightest motive—at least, all the circumstances point to him having been done away with. The boatman, licence No. 1110, was engaged at Yangtszepoo, at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, by three unidentified persons to take them across the river to Pootung.

He did not return for so long that his wife and family became anxious. A search was organised and the sampan was found empty, drifting in the river off the China Import and Export Lumber Co's yard. More serious still, there were bloodstains on it.

The boatman was poor, and what few possessions of any intrinsic value he did have were not kept on his sampan, so robbery is out of the question. A suggestion to which some importance is attached is that his passengers were members of some dangerous gang and counted his life as of less importance than possible later information as to their whereabouts.

### SPECIAL RICE TAX

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 18.—The Civil Governor is considering calling an extra session of the Provincial Assembly, to enact a Bill for a special assessment of forty cents per mow on rice fields.

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### 125,000 Canadians Serving in France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—Sir Robert Borden, in a speech today, stated that there are at present 125,000 Canadians in France.

### CAKES ARE TABOO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—The Press Bureau announces: Under an order issued by the Food Controller, light pastries, muffins, crumpets, tea-cakes and ornamented cakes are prohibited. Buns and scones must contain only fifty per cent of wheat-en flour and cakes thirty per cent. Cakes and biscuits are allowed fifteen per cent of sugar, buns ten per cent and scones must contain none.

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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
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Home Office: Ford Building, Wilmington,  
Delaware, U.S.A.  
Address all Communications to  
THE CHINA PRESS  
Publication Office: Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai  
Editorial Office: Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai  
New York Office: 100 Broadway, N.Y.  
Washington Bureau: 1000 Metropolitan Bank Building  
Peking Bureau: 1000 Russian Asiatic Bank Building  
Berlin Office: 1000 Friedrichstrasse  
Tokyo Bureau: 1000 Japan Advertiser Building  
Subscription Rates  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year... \$22.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months... \$7.00  
SUNDAY, per Year... 7.00  
Mailed to Overseas, 50 cents per month, or  
\$6.00 per year extra.  
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage  
will be added.  
Street Sales: Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday  
20 cents per copy.  
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
with "special marks" privileges in China.  
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.  
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.  
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.  
Telephone—1432 Business Office.  
1433 Editorial Department.  
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

Strong winds or gale from the North  
quadrant between Shanghai and  
Japan. Moderate and variable  
breezes along the rest of the coast.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 20, 1917

### South America In Line

THE fruits of President Wilson's far-sighted and statesman-like handling of the exasperating situation in Mexico begin to appear. All Central and South America are displaying their newly-born confidence in the integrity of the friendship offered them by the United States. They are falling in line alongside their big Northern brother against Germany, not one by one, but actually in squads.

Even the Argentine, strongest hold of Germany in South America, the country to which the Germans in New York began shifting their money when it became evident that Uncle Sam meant business, is swinging into line. Brazil may be said to be practically in a state of war with Germany already. We would not be surprised to find even Mexico joining up.

And the addition of each new state to the Entente cause, however small the state may be, means increased pressure on the Central Powers, both material and moral, and in some degree brings nearer the day of the final accounting, the end of the war and the dawn of a new era in which the world's peace will be guaranteed by a Federation of Powers so strong that no single Power will dare make war without its permission.

This is the Federation that President Wilson long has foreseen as the world's greatest need and that he has been striving to bring into existence. That it is now in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact is due in no small measure to his unremitting efforts.

### The Steel Trade and Wooden Ships

THE following from THE NEW YORK TIMES on conditions in the steel trade reveals still another reason why the United States has decided to build a thousand wooden ships of 3,000 tons each in the next five months. The steel trade is booked up to capacity for a year ahead. Says The Times:

There are indications of the condition of the steel industry in the United States Steel Corporation's report that its unfilled orders on hand at the beginning of the month (March) amounted to 11,576,000 tons, the weekly additions to prices, and the fact that demand, both domestic and foreign, is the greatest ever known. The capacity of a majority of the mills is engaged throughout the present year and for more than half of 1918. Orders for many products cannot be placed if delivery before 1919 is required. While Great Britain and France are now making great quantities of ammunition in their own factories, they come to us for raw material. The sale of American steel and iron for such use abroad has not been checked.

There is nothing more remarkable in the steel trade now than the attempt to fill the orders of those who ask for the plates required for the construction of ships. These orders have come from all parts of the world. Since the beginning of the war about 2,600 ships have been destroyed. Their capacity was nearly 5,000,000 tons. Ships to replace them are needed, and the demand, stimulated by extremely high freight rates, has so affected prices that merchantmen have recently been sold

abroad for ten or even fifteen times their value a few years ago.

British companies are now seeking the aid of our shipyards. The Cunard Company has recently ordered twenty large freight carriers here and bought six which our builders had begun to make for Norwegian owners. Plates were 2 1/2 cents a pound before the war. The price last week was 7 cents. There are inquiries for 400,000 tons, but deliveries on new orders cannot be made before the last quarter of 1918. One foreign company has offered 10 cents a pound for prompt shipment, but in vain. Our Government's naval program will call for 200,000 tons of steel this year. The prosperity of this great and important industry for several years is assured.

### German Methods

Berne, March 9.—German savagery has rarely been exposed with such merciless candor as in an article contributed by a young German soldier named Oskar Maurus Vontana to the weekly review, The Stage, published in Berlin. Vontana took part as a German soldier in the Austro-German invasion of Serbia, and this is the account which he gives of some of his experiences:

"On the field of battle court-martial sentences are pronounced summarily. Two minutes after the trial the accused 'is forgotten, whether he lives, smiling and happy, or is stretched dead with stiff limbs. His mother, children, father, brothers—he is a mutilated corpse before one could think of anyone of these."

"The judges in uniform speak German, a language unknown to their prisoners; they leave no time for religious consolation. Their speech has no refinement; they deliver the death sentence laconically, then they make a sign and turn their backs. But the prisoners, although not understanding the language in which they are judged and condemned, nevertheless comprehend their destiny."

"One morning I saw a young peasant. A captain was pushing him gently before him. There was something shining in the young Serbian's eyes, something I had not seen before in my life. The captain and the Serbian peasant disappeared. A minute later I heard a shot. The young Serbian had been executed. Then I understood the indescribable something which I had seen in his eyes—Death."

"Soldiers coming back from a scouting expedition brought with them an old peasant and his son, a lad of 17. They had fired somewhere at our troops, at least they were accused of it. They say, haughtily, 'No, no,' and they persist in their denial. They are asked: 'How many Serbian troops have passed here?' They answer: 'We know nothing.' The German officer says: 'Shoot them!'

"The father implores and beseeches, not for himself, but for his child. 'Shoot them!' says the commander. The son walks freely and easily, but the father's legs seem to give way beneath him. The old man was not able to stand; they let him lie down and shot him as he lay on the ground. The boy tried to run away and was shot down as he ran."

"Another peasant was brought in. He was asked: 'How many Serbian troops have passed this spot?' He replies: 'I know nothing; I have seen nothing.' The German officer says: 'Hang him.' The sergeant who acts as executioner is a hairdresser from Vienna."

"The Serbian peasant walks with a firm step to the tree from which he is to be suspended till he dies. Suddenly he bursts into song. He sings one of the national hymns of Serbia, a strangely slow and sad melody. He sings his hymn of death. His walk becomes prouder and he straightens himself more at every step. He is close to the tree, and still he sings. The noose is around his neck, and still he sings. It is done. We continue our march."

### Wives and The Constitution

Peking, April 14.—The same difficulty of securing a quorum was experienced by the Conference on Constitution yesterday afternoon, after being postponed twice and when the number of members was counted at 210 it was found that although the Lower House had just enough men to form the quorum, the Senate was a couple of members short. Then one more member came in and another was found sitting among the members of the Lower House. So the necessary quorum was formed and business began. The usual applications for leave of absence were granted with the exception of one, who applied for three weeks leave on account of the illness of his wife. A member said that the Conference was more important than one's wife. So his leave was cut down to one week by the special efforts of the Chairman.—Peking Gazette.

## They Don't Hate At The Front, Says Bernard Shaw; Violent Emotion Spoils Your Aim, He Adds

Below is an instalment of Shaw's contribution to the ever-growing war literature. Mr. Shaw has just visited the Western front at the invitation of Sir Douglas Haig, and is sharing his impression with readers of the Daily Chronicle.

By George Bernard Shaw

If, as is likely enough, you are in a hopeless moral muddle about the war, you may be curious as to how they reconcile it with their conscience at the front to heap death on destruction in the amazing manner I have tried to describe, and whether I write as a human being or a fiend when I shamelessly avow that I enjoyed my week at the front much more than I enjoyed my last week at the seaside.

To take the latter and lesser point first, war does not blot out the glory of the sun or the spacious beauty of the broad fields of France in their dazzling robe of snow; and a hungry and social man does not enjoy a meal and good company at quarters or headquarters any the less because the table is a mess-table, even when the windows are shaken by occasional shells going or coming. Talking about the war among soldiers is not depressing and sometimes revolting, like talking about it among civilians. To the civilian the war is often not a war at all; it is a squabble, to be conducted by writing anonymous postcards and throwing a dead cat back and forward over the garden wall. To him, when a British soldier kills a German soldier, it is a heroic deed; when a German soldier kills a British one, it is a dastardly assassination. No soldier on service goes on like that. All the thoughtful soldiers (and war makes soldiers very thoughtful) clearly understand that there is a morality of war quite distinct from the morality of peace, just as the morality of an interview with a tiger in the jungle is distinct from the morality of an interview with a missionary; but they do not ridiculously condemn the actions of their enemy in terms of peace morality whilst they justify their own in terms of the war morality.

### Pacifist and Militarist

Pacifism does not trouble the Higher Command in the least. The Quakers cannot teach an Army Commander, much less a Commander-in-Chief, anything about the horrors of war. He can shake hands wholeheartedly with President Wilson both on that point and on the abstract desirability of avoiding a victory. A victory for anybody is a victory for war; and whether your General is professionalised enough to desire a victory for war or humane enough to deprecate it, the practical moral for him is the same; he strains every nerve to avoid a victory—for the other fellow. And the other fellow does the same. Thus all the tangle and tedium of the controversy between the pacifist and the militarist disappears on the battlefield; for whether you fight for victory or fight to make victory impossible, the result is the same; you fight like the very devil anyhow. The piety of the Kaiser, whose favorite reading, if I am rightly informed, is a collection of Bishop Boyd Carpenter's sermons, which he had translated expressly to be read aloud to him, produces exactly the same result in the field as that worship of Wotan and Thor with which he is absurdly credited, or as the enthusiastic atheism of Frederick the Great. I did not ask Sir Douglas Haig or Sir Henry Rawlinson whether they sympathised with Quaker Stephen Hobhouse or with fire-eating Admiral Fisher, not because it would have been indiscreet—for they put me extremely at ease by their frankness and hospitality—but because it did not matter.

For good or evil, when once the cause is staked on the sword, Cromwell, Washington, and Lincoln must go through with it as resolutely as Ivan the Terrible, Alexander, or Napoleon. The more they desire the end of the war, the harder they must fight to reach it. When clever literary amateurs like von Bernhardi or the late General Butler pontificate about war being a biological necessity, it is well that Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, as a professional biologist, should demonstrate that if they understood biology they would know better; but when the enemy's rage rains on you or his bayonet makes for your stomach, the biology does not matter and the necessary dose: all you need consider then is that the best party is a thrust, and the best way out of a barrage the way towards the gun. One does not trouble about the danger of damp sheets when the house is on fire; and, granted as much as you like that both we and the Germans ought to have managed better than to go to war, now that we have done it, we must put our backs into it, not sparing our souls at home any more than the soldiers spare their bodies abroad. They tell me that even the German prisoners often show an eager interest in the safety and success of their new comrades.

### A Real Morality

This is not really more strange than that French and British soldiers should be fighting on the same side, or that Irish soldiers whose patriotism consists in an implacable political hostility to England should carry her flag, or the French flag, or any flag, to victory sooner than fall in the supreme duty of putting up a good fight. This may seem to you a queer morality, a boyish morality, a silly and destructive morality; but it is a real one; and unless you can understand it you will never be any use to your country or any other country during a war. Please note that it is, within camp limits, a cosmopolitan, supernatural, essentially neighborly morality, and therefore one which it specially behooves a Pacifist to understand.

A celebrated civilian playwright put into the mouth of a ruinously pious king the sentiment that "Thrice he is armed that hath his quarrel just." Setting aside the obvious comment that there are no just quarrels in the world, because when people quarrel they cease to be just, and if they had been just before they would not have quarrelled, one must say bluntly that war is not concerned with the justice of its quarrel. That is one of the main objections to war as an institution, and the one that will eventually uproot it from human morality. But it is too late to consider it when the sword is drawn. You cannot vindicate outraged morality by surrendering or allowing yourself to be beaten. On the contrary, if you are in the wrong and desire to acknowledge it and make amends, you must achieve victory or your amends can have no value. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that the Kaiser becomes convinced that his declaration of war was a crime; that it is his duty to restore Lorraine to France and Schleswig to Denmark; that he owes Belgium an apology and a colossal indemnity; and that he should make us a present of his fleet and confine German activity to the lazing which he was to do this now (assuming, of course, that his subjects would not at once consign him to an Irreanstalt), there would be no grace nor moral significance in the operation; it would be interpreted simply as the ransom offered by a defeated combatant. Only with his foot on our necks could he make an admirable and edited world dub him Wilhelm the Magnanimous. I press this on the consideration of the British citizen who has qualms of conscience about our part in the war. He has plenty of partisans in the trenches. I can assure him with some confidence that there is not a professional soldier at the front, on either side, who is imposed on by the special pleading which was put up in this country in 1914 to avoid the disruption of a political party, and in Germany to save the credit of a dynasty. The soldiers all damn the party politicians and the courtiers with the greatest heartiness, and feel far more strongly against those who smoothly said peace when there was no peace, and left us only half-prepared to meet our engagements, than against the thorough-going Tolstovans.

In the trenches there are plenty of Socialists, internationalists, haters of war, men who read the Labor Leader and eschew the Morning Post. But can any sane man's mind be so confused as to suppose that they raise white flags, or fold their arms and allow themselves to be killed, or desire victory for the Hohenzollern? On the contrary, they are among the best of the fighting material. They, too, wish to dictate the terms of peace; and they know that they cannot do that if they are conquered. There is at home a childish sort of conceit that imagines it to be possible for a member of a nation to say, "I don't hold with war," or "I don't hold with Lloyd George"—or with Bonar Law, or Russia, or French Republicanism, or Barabbas, or what not, and to refuse to help in the war accordingly. But that does not survive a day at the front. When war overtakes you, you must fight, and fight to win, whether you are the aggressor or the aggrieved, whether you loathe war as the kingdom of hell on earth or regard it as the nursery of all the virtues. It is not that you must defend yourself or perish; many a man would be too proud to fight on those terms. You must defend your neighbor or betray him; that is what gets you. You may swear never again to vote for any person or party who had a hand in bringing about the war, or you may look forward with exultation to a century of triumphant khaki elections; but if you have an atom of common sense and sympathy with the man in the field you will help your soldiers to victory for all you are worth, even if you are longing for the peace that will restore them to their homes and make the war seem an incredible nightmare from which Europe has awakened.

It is a crime. We make many accusations against Germany, some of them ridiculous enough in view of similar exploits of our own; but when a man becomes a soldier he ceases to blame her for bringing war upon Europe, though that is the real grievance or pacifist morality against her. Therefore, the moralising which represents the waste and destruction, the tortures and terrors and sufferings of the war, as quite unmixed horrors, may be edifying and human; but it is not true to nature at the front. The strange satisfactions and fascinations which men find in war may be rooted in that part of their nature which is common to the paleface, the redskin brave, and the Zulu warrior. They may be largely a reaction against the dullness of a civil life that satisfies none of their heroic instincts. I do not justify them, and I know that they must finally be satisfied in noble ways or sternly repressed and decarded; but I should be foolish and dishonest if I attempted to ignore them.

Then there are the reasonable and intelligible benefits of "service" as distinguished from the selfish commercial money hunting of the merely unsocial private adventurer. In the Army you do not have to think of money, nor to cut out your neighbor, nor to cheat and adulterate and entrap customers by lying advertisements. Instead of your hand being against every man's and every man's hand against you, you are continually trying to get things done in the best possible way for the benefit of your comrades in arms, of your country, of the whole of which you are a part. You may not escape from the bribing contractor and the corrupt quartermaster or the thief who steals your kit; but at least they are recognised as criminals, as the disgraces and accidents of a system normally honorable, whereas commerce is normally competitive and places your individual pocket before all the higher objects of ambition. It is quite reasonable to hope that many a man who has gone into the Army to commercialise and will come out of it a public-spirited gentleman. There will be ennobled men to set against maimed ones, and saved souls to set against dead bodies. This is an argument, not for the perpetuation of war but for the purification of peace; but as long as peace remains unpurified, and war remains in some respects nobler, let us give it its due and not deliver ourselves to the oppression of an unrelieved horror.

### Drawbacks of War

There are drawbacks; for if commerce at its worst makes a man a rogue, discipline at its work makes him an automaton; and a rogue is better than an automaton, and often much less cruel. But the military automaton of the barracks is a peace product of whom the vicissitudes and surprises of war make short work. The main objection to the huge modern military systems is not that they produce war, but that they are reduced to absurdity for such long periods by peace. For the soldier in the field there is something to be said, for the soldier in the barracks, nothing. We had better reform the barracks and get rid of war; for when all is said, war is a frightful calamity, and can be defended only on the ground that our inertia is so gross that nothing but gigantic calamities will induce us to reform. All the military virtues could be exercised in a decently organised civil life; and all the reforms could be effected by reason and conscience as well as by terror. But we did not so exercise them; and the Germans did not so exercise them; and now we must take the consequences. To become Tolstovians in the middle of a war which we brought on ourselves by being fire-eaters in time of peace (in so far as we were anything but lazy pleasure-seekers) would be to show ourselves as unwelcome as we were undisciplined as people unfit to survive on either plane. At all events, at the front—and in these columns I am concerned with the front—they will not make peace unless their enemy forces them to, though they have reasons to desire it of which no civilian can form any adequate conception.

The power to make peace, and the responsibility for war and its enormous mischiefs, do not rest with the Army, but with the politicians at home who wield this monstrous engine of death and devastation. It is an engine which a wise man would hesitate to trust in the hands of God, much less in hands of men who have sustained no higher test than that of a Parliamentary election. Since they have undertaken as gods to control it, and had their undertaking accepted, they must do their best, under the full responsibility which can be charged upon them only by full powers; but if even one shot too many be fired the guilt will lie on them and not on the soldier. For at this rate of destruction the prayer of the peoples must be, not "Give us peace in our time," but "Give us peace in all time." As to the heroes, who do not desire peace, there will be for them the "mental fight" of William Blake, who, long after Waterloo, did not let his sword sleep in his hand. His Jerusalem is still to be built; and it will not be built with howitzers. They are too easy to fire.

G. B. S.



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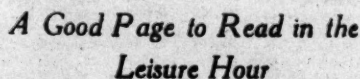
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Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

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Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goheen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
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Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.  
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.  
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.  
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.  
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.  
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.  
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.  
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).  
Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).  
Haiphong, New York, Burma.  
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.  
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

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Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000  
\$23,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
Court of Directors:  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.  
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman).  
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Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.  
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Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.  
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.  
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Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

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Head Office:  
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60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,931,774.11  
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

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14 Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

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Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Branches & Agencies:  
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Shanghai Branch.  
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Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:  
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Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
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Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
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London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 20,800,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Antungshun, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.  
K. KODAMA, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:  
For 3 months at 3% per annum.  
For 6 months at 4% per annum.  
For 12 months at 5% per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000  
Investment reserve fund..H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
IUKUUN, Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000  
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000  
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Banker:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.  
S. KASAHARA, Manager.  
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).  
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

### Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Antiochus .....Mar. 11  
Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 11  
City of Corinth .....Feb. 20  
Hitachi Maru .....Feb. 20  
Iyo Maru .....Mar. 11  
Kitano Maru .....Apr. 13  
Miyazaki Maru .....Mar. 30  
Tsuruga Maru .....Feb. 19

For Marseilles, etc.  
Cordillere .....Feb. 21

For New York  
Tokio Maru .....Mar. 21  
Toyooka Maru .....Feb. 1

For San Francisco, etc.  
China .....Apr. 18  
Ecuador .....Apr. 2  
Nippon Maru .....Apr. 2  
Shidzuoka Maru .....Apr. 2  
Shinyo Maru .....Apr. 5  
Tenyo Maru .....Mar. 1

For Seattle  
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 11  
Tamba Maru .....Feb. 11

For Tacoma  
Canada Maru .....Feb. 1  
Hawaii Maru .....Apr. 17  
Justin .....Feb. 11  
Mitsui Maru .....Apr. 5  
Manila Maru .....Mar. 4

### Vessels To Arrive

From San Francisco, etc.  
Korea Maru .....May 1  
Persia Maru .....Apr. 11  
Siberia Maru .....May 15  
Tenyo Maru .....May 26  
Venezuela .....May 5

From Tacoma  
Panama Maru .....Apr. 21  
Chicago Maru .....May 23

From Seattle  
Yokohama Maru ..Mar. 30 Apr. 28



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	9.30	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
May 3	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 8	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 20	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	9.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Oni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	..	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirk	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	..	Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 21	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 2	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Poochow	Hsiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	10.30	Takao via P'chow & Keelung	Otowa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suming	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suming	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	1.00	Takao via P'chow & Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sasun	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Swatow	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong	Ianama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 20	9.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	A.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	D.L.	Tientsin & Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	10.30	Wensuiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 22	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 24	0.30	T'ien & Dainy via Tsingtao	Sakaki maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 24	noon	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 25	D.L.	Hakchow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	do	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirk	Rus.	R. V. F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tatue	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 21	D.L.	Wuhu, Hankow & Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Taise maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Laeny	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 19	Ningpo	Kianeteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 19	Poochow	Hsiao	1838	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 19	Hongkong	Anhui	1375	Br.	B. & S.	KLYW
.. 19	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
.. 19	Hankow	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 19	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Kiangchin	2101	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	Weihsuiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Kiangchin	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	S. M. R.
.. 19	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	9789	Ger.	Carlotta	US
Apr 19	Japan	Awa maru	2676	Jap.	N. Y. K.	S. W.
Apr 19	Hongkong	Suenam	4282	Aus.	Lloyd	B VII
Apr 19	Hongkong	China	3968	Aus.	Lloyd	B XIII
Apr 19	Hongkong	Rickmers	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nankin	Gienstrae	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Apr 15	Hongkong	Hsinfung	1754	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Apr 15	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1230	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldab	1882	Ger.	Meichers	US
July 16	Hankow	Meloe	1882	Ger.	Meichers	US
Mar 19	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Aus.	S. O. H	SUCW
Apr 19	Japan	Oni maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	7 P
Apr 14	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 17	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 30	Feikiao	Sikian	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
May 30	Hongkong	Sikian	3318	Aus.	Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Stor-Nordiske	198	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	7 P
Apr 16	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Apr 17	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Gray, will leave on Friday, April 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, April 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 21st inst. at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangtoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 20th Apr. at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Otowa Maru, Capt. K. Nomura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Saturday, April 21, at 10.30 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9.30 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 22 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. Lloyd Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on Wednesday, April 25, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG.—The str. Panama, Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh Wharf on Monday, Apr. 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. P. H. Hamilton, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

TIENSIN AND DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on Tuesday, April 24, at 9.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11.30 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

#### FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucy, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Siangkiang, Shantung and Sunning. Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, FOOCHOW ROAD.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each

### TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

#### THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

## Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representative. Agents, 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)

Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNE	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quirez	Am g-b.				Hanson
PAOB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.				Timberlake
OWD	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villabona	Am g-b.				Clarke
10P	Apr. 6	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1872	8	159	Chadwick
			Warren	Am tr.				

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Saturday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Saturday, April 21. Passengers booked to all points in America, a ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.M.S. China for San Francisco.—Messrs. Park Yung-ha, and Lu Eu-cho-n. Miss Mary Gibbs, Miss Park Ai-joo, Mr. Kim Won-yong, Mrs. Barnard, Master H. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Howard, Miss Margaret Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Richardson and infant, Mr. Kwang Wu, Miss R. V. Boose, Miss Hilda M. Rodberg, Miss Hahn Kook-chi, Mr. Lin Chi-son, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Forman.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

#### TRANS PACIFIC LINES

#### QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO  
ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.  
MONTREAL and NEW YORK

#### EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.  
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN  
11,750 Tons

MONTEAGLE  
12,720 Tons

#### REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

G. M. JACKSON L. E. N. RYAN,  
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent,  
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,  
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

## T. K. K.

### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

#### PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "BERSIA MARU"	9,000	Tons.	April 21	1917
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 3	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 14	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"







# Business and Official Notices



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Manufacturers and exporters of  
RATTAN AND WICKERWORK  
of all descriptions.  
Special designs made up at short  
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Design Books kept at the only  
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SUN LING & CO.  
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.  
Tel. West 1373. 13433

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA  
IN RE LAST WILL  
AND TESTAMENT  
OF  
GEORGE WILKINS,**  
Deceased.  
Cause No. 575  
Special Proceeding No. 214  
(Administration)  
**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Pursuant to an order of said  
Court, notice is hereby given to all  
persons having claims against the  
estate of George Wilkins, deceased,  
to present the same, with vouchers,  
to Dr. Hua-Chuen Mei, at 127 Sze-  
chuen Road, Shanghai, China, Ad-  
ministrator with the Will Annexed  
on or before the sixth day of  
October, 1917; and all persons owing  
debts to said deceased are hereby  
notified to make payment of the  
same to said Administrator with the  
Will Annexed.

**DR. HUA-CHUEN MEI,**  
Attorney and Counsel-at-Law,  
Administrator cum testa-  
mento annexo.  
127 Szechuen Road,  
Shanghai.  
Dated at Shanghai, China,  
April 6, 1917. 13369

**NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP**  
**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of share-  
holders will be held in the offices  
of the Company, Tandjong Poera,  
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10  
a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April,  
1917.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE McBAIN,**  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917. 12390

**NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP**  
**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Amendment in favour of a Dividend  
of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the  
Meeting of Shareholders held at  
Shanghai on 28th March, 1917,  
must be confirmed at the formal  
Meeting of the Company in  
Sumatra, to be held on the 28th  
April, 1917. This Dividend will  
be payable to those on the Com-  
pany's Register on that date. The  
Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from the 21st to the  
28th April, 1917, both days in-  
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE McBAIN,**  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 6th April, 1917. 13379

## NOTICE

BY mutual consent the interest and  
responsibility of Mr. Henry James  
Clark in our firm ceased on the 14th  
April, 1917.

**BENJAMIN & POTTS.**

REFERRING to the above, I have  
this day established myself as a  
Stock, Share and General Broker.

**HENRY J. CLARK,**

3 Kiukiang Road (2nd Floor).  
Cable Address "Taeping."  
Telephone No. 489.  
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917. 13511 A 22

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, though  
bald, was a very decent  
sort.  
Grown healthy and  
happy from the use  
of Hunt's Port.  
In the evenings he  
counted the hairs on  
his head.  
Till he awakened one  
morning with but one  
left, 'tis said.

**HUNT'S PORTS AND  
SERIES ARE  
HEALTHY**

**Ask Bill**

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**  
Wine Merchants

## Lost Bank Pass-Book

LOST, bank pass-book No. 548  
with a credit balance of Tls. 506.959  
issued by the Chekiang Industrial  
Bank, Ltd. The public is hereby  
warned that the above pass-book is  
declared null and void from date of  
notice.

Luen Yick Insurance Co.  
● 聯益保險公司 13544

## Notification No. 1

## Chung Foo Union Bank

We beg to notify the  
public that a branch  
office of the Bank has  
been established at  
Shanghai at No. S144,  
Ningpo Road and will be  
formally opened for Busi-  
ness on April 25th, 1917.

By order.

## Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an  
Interim Dividend at the rate of  
FIVE per cent (being Forty-five  
tael cents per share) on the Capital  
of the Company, payable on and  
after the 30th April, 1917, to  
shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
23rd to the 30th April, both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.,**  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917. 13524

IF YOU WISH to have good results  
in Developing and Printing your  
Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO  
SUPPLY CO. 135-A, Szechuen  
Road. Phone No. 1647. 13332

When you think of an Article which  
is manufactured 2000 miles distant  
from Shanghai, in the far interior of  
China, in Szechuen Province,  
manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in  
Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,  
Cream & White,

Think of

## The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25  
Postage & Duty Free.

**WIDLER & COMPANY,**  
Chungking, West China

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est. 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

**KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.**

IMPORTERS OF

**AMERICAN PRODUCTS**

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if  
you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only  
imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul  
breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more  
ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small  
supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which  
cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is  
very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

**TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.** 12848

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

### Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

### Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis,  
Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery. Race Course  
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel [Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf  
Links]. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotels.  
Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.  
For all information please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by

THE SPARALIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.

No. 76 North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 255

## NEW LAID EGGS

Laid by various kinds of foreign hens can only be ordered from the  
**KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM**  
Chun Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway Station).  
**\$1.00 for 35**

To read, to write and to  
speak Chinese

Baller's Primer, ninth  
edition, with Replica  
on Chinese paper, and  
Character Analysis.

A.B.C. of Chinese  
Writing.

Sacred Edict with  
Notes.

Wenli Lessons.....\$2.00

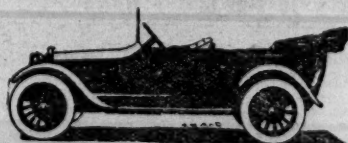
May be obtained at

China Inland Mission or Mission Book Co.  
SHANGHAI

## The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality  
obtainable in China is used, after  
careful sifting, in the manufacture of  
our carpets. Our workmen are ex-  
perts in this line of business, special-  
ly engaged by us from Peking and  
Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and  
designs, and in every shade and  
colour, are always kept in stock to  
meet the demands of the public, but  
carpets of any novel or special  
pattern can be made to order. All  
carpets and rugs sold by us have  
been highly eulogised by our Euro-  
pean customers as marvels of cheap-  
ness, considering their good quality.  
We have now for sale carpets made  
of genuine camel wool, our price for  
which is fixed at the very moderate  
figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign  
patronage is respectfully solicited.

**HWA YENG FACTORY.**  
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs  
French Concession.  
Shanghai, March 5, 1917.



## FOR SALE

A  
Large Number of

## NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,  
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

**AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre**

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. West 412

## CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 299

### Mails for Germany, etc.

THE public is hereby notified that,  
owing to all routes being now closed  
for the transmission of mails  
for Germany, Austria-Hungary,  
Luxemburg, Bulgaria and Turkey,  
the Chinese Post Office cannot  
accept, until further notice, mail  
matter for the above-mentioned  
countries.

C. ROUSSE,

Postal Commissioner,

Chinese Post Office,

Shanghai, 19th April, 1917. 13543

## Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recom-  
mendation of Shareholders that a  
further issue of 6,500 shares (one  
new share for every two old shares)  
at Tls. 50 per share should be made  
at a favourable time NOTICE IS  
HEREBY GIVEN that the Trans-  
fer Books of the Company will be  
closed from the 23rd to the 30th  
April, 1917, both days inclusive and  
that the new shares will be offered  
to those Shareholders on the Regis-  
ter on that date.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE McBAIN,**  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 18th April, 1917. 13467

## The Yangtze Insurance Associa- tion, Limited.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of  
Thirty per cent, being Eighteen  
Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up  
Capital of the above Association,  
has been declared payable, in Tails  
at Exchange 73, at the Chartered  
Bank of India, Australia & China,  
or the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank-  
ing Corporation, Shanghai, on and  
after this date, to Shareholders on  
Record on the 6th April, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. S. JACKSON,**  
General Manager.  
Shanghai, 14th April, 1917. 13480

## The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Eleventh Ordinary General Meet-  
ing of shareholders of this Company  
will be held at the Head Office,  
No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on  
Tuesday, the 24th day of April,  
1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Direc-  
tors and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ended 31st January, 1917,  
and transacting other ordinary  
business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 17th  
April to the 24th April, both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.,**  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13450

## RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMANN undertakes  
and guarantees to give satisfac-  
tion in dental work of every  
description. Thoroughly up-to-  
date dental parlor. Only the  
best modern devices used in  
dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and  
2 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

13147

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)  
A large flat, two large and one  
small room, with board. Bath-  
room and verandah attached;  
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946.

## BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.  
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.  
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.  
Apply to Box No. 184  
THE CHINA PRESS. 12976

TO LET, well-furnished room,  
with Verandah and Bathroom, also  
good Attic. Apply to Box 432,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

MOST comfortable rooms offered  
to married couple or bachelors.  
Good home, garden, tennis, garage.  
Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13547 A 24

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen  
Road, two large well-furnished  
rooms, verandahs, bathrooms attach-  
ed, and one small room. Excellent  
table. Allies. Prices moderate.  
13537 A 26

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3  
Minghong Road, phone 2650.  
Family home. Centrally located.  
Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.  
13542

TO LET, English home, a nicely  
furnished room, with bathroom  
attached. Breakfast if required.  
Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range  
Road. 13534 A 20

TO LET, from May 1st, "The  
Bungalow," No. 4 Kinnear Road, 5  
rooms, fully furnished. Inspection  
can be arranged by telephone, West  
569. 13527

TO LET, nicely furnished attic  
rooms, with board. Western dis-  
trict. Apply to Box 419, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13526

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by a young  
Chinese (college graduate); know-  
ledge of typewriting, shorthand and  
general office routine. Salary  
moderate. Apply to Box 429, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13546 A 25

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, second-hand  
cinema machine, in good condition.  
State particulars and price to Box  
424, THE CHINA PRESS. 13539 A 22

FOR SALE, boarding house of 10  
well-furnished rooms, Tls. 1,500.  
Hongkew district. Apply to Box  
427, THE CHINA PRESS. 13506

FOR SALE, Ford motor-car, in  
excellent condition. Apply to Box  
426, THE CHINA PRESS. 13541 A 22

WANTED, foreign stable for  
horse and carriage, in vicinity of  
Astor House. Apply to Box 413,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13512 A 22

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Portuguese or Eurasi-  
an nurse or governess to take charge  
of child, 5 years of age. Apply to  
Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS. 13546 A 22

WANTED: An assistant for a  
Merchant's Office. One who under-  
stands bookkeeping, and able to  
assist generally in an office, required.  
State experience and salary requir-  
ed, to Box 415, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13518 A 21

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, six-roomed house in  
the Western district or French-  
town, on or before the first of June.  
Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13492 T. F.

## LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, cashier orders No. 1226,  
Tls. 176.21, and No. 1227, Tls.  
353.97, issued by Banque In-  
dustrielle de Chine to the order of  
the National Committee. The  
public is hereby warned that pay-  
ment of these orders has been  
stopped. S. E. Hening, Business  
Secretary, Young Men's Christian  
Association of China. 13523 A 20

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young American  
gentleman, room and board in select  
private family. Western district,  
convenient to town or tram. Apply  
to Box 431, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13548 A 22

FURNISHED FLAT. Two  
bachelors (Americans) desire  
furnished flat, preferably in town,  
for extended period; or willing to  
take for a few months only. Apply  
to Box 418, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13525 A 20

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-1 Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
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